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Secretary Kim Jong Il Advises Artists

Secretary Kim Jong Il on Mar. 20 gave advice on the development of a revolutionary drama called "A Letter from the Daughter."

Artists of the State Theatrical Company produced the drama by adopting it from a drama of the same name created and performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President Kim Il Sung.

The main theme of the drama is concerned with the predicament of a young man who becomes a laughing stock because of his unsuccessful attempt to pretend that he is very knowledgeable when in fact he is not. He never studies and therefore lacks the dignity that comes with knowledge.

After watching a performance of the play, Secretary Kim Jong Il stressed that "A Letter from the Daughter" was important for the education of party members and working people as it is still a work of very great educational significance.

Among those who accompanied the Secretary were Ho Dam, O Guk Ryol and Chang Chol.

On Mar. 23, the Secretary also gave advice to provincial publicity artists' teams and cinema artists.

After acquainting himself with their activities he looked at some work they had prepared for him. He then pointed out ways they could do their work more effectively.

He called the provincial publicity art teams "a powerful tool in the party's ideological work" as they convey information in a very vivid way and therefore, they have great educational value.

He urged the artists to continue visiting factories and rural villages and to extend the scope of their work.

He said that writers and artists should produce more work which reflects life and helps educate working people and farmers.

He was accompanied by leading officials of the WPK Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture and Art.

36 Countries Support Proposed N-S Talks

Thirty-six countries, so far, have voiced support for the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by the DPRK.

The proposal was made by President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 30, 1986 and conveyed to the south Korean premier and defense minister by Premier Li Gun Mo and Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Jin U in three letters.

Their support for the proposed talks took a variety of forms ranging from letters to Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to statements.

Following is a list of the countries which endorsed high-level political and military talks: (The countries are listed in random order. * indicates the countries whose heads of state or government expressed support for it.)

- Ethiopia
- Malta*
- Sao Tome and Principe*
- Mali*
- Viet Nam
- Equatorial Guinea*
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- Somalia
- Afghanistan
- Mozambique*
- Pakistan*
- Benin*
- Guyana
- Rwanda*
- Zambia*
- Angola*
- Uganda*
- Bulgaria
- GDR
- Cuba
- Laos
- Nepal
- Libya*
- Tanzania
- USSR
- China
- Egypt*
- Nicaragua
- Syria*
- Guinea*
- Cape Verde*
- Senegal*
- Poland*
- Madagascar*
- Yugoslavia
- Hungary

(U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar also supported the proposal.)

N-S Meet of Political & Social Bodies Proposed

A DPRK high ranking party official has called for a joint meeting of political parties and social organizations from the north and the south in order to solve the reunification question "in conformity with the will and demand of the Korean people."

"It is necessary to provide a forum for an all-national dialogue so that the will of people from all strata of society can be pooled," he said.

Mr. Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made these remarks at a meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association held in Pyongyang on Mar. 22.

Mr. Choe said that the government of the DPRK keeps an open door to all south Korean political parties and organizations as far as establishing a dialogue is concerned.

The proposal for a joint meeting was made by President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 30, 1986.

In his historic speech entitled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism", the President stressed the need for a conference of nationwide dialogue which would represent the will of people from all walks of life.

He believes that such a conference is needed to solve the reunification issue "in keeping with the will and desire of the Korean people."

The Korean National Association was formed on Mar. 23, 1917 by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, President Kim Il Sung's father. It was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at home and abroad during Korea's liberation struggle, both before and after the Mar. 1 Popular Uprising (1919) and performed many unforgettable and momentus feats.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik is respected as "an indomitable revolutionary fighter" and "an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea."

Pyongyang Official on DPRK-US Contact

The director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Mar. 19 elaborated on the DPRK's stand toward matters to be taken up in the DPRK -U.S. contact and dialogue.

He was answering questions put by reporters at the news briefing which was given by the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in connection with the decision of the U.S. side "to ease restrictions on contact" with DPRK officials.

Answering a question as to what topics the Korean side was intending to take up in the contact between DPRK and U.S. diplomats, he said:

"We have already made public repeatedly the major topics which should be discussed at the DPRK-U.S. dialogue.

"And the U.S. side, on its part, may have matters it wants to discuss in the dialogue and it hinted part of them this time.

"The discussion in the DPRK-U.S. dialogue must not be confined to questions desired by one side, but it should cover all the questions which both sides want to deal with and, in this course, misunderstanding should be dispelled and differences be narrowed. This, we think, is a productive way of dialogue.

"But, whatever question may be discussed at DPRK-U.S. contact and dialogue, it must not be oriented to creating "two Koreas" by fostering "cross contact" and "cross recognition" contrary to the earnest desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the reunification of Korea, we think."

He stressed:

"We intend to have a wide-range dialogue without restriction, if it were necessary and useful for resolving the DPRK-U.S. relations, not artificially limiting the sphere of contact and dialogue, the content of dialogue, and any other matter.

"Of course, we do not expect that these will be achieved at a time. But we should like to hope that the contact and dialogue will be led in this direction, if both sides sincerely promote them step by step with good will."

DPRK Officials Meet U.S. Diplomats

Meanwhile, a DPRK envoy said on Mar. 20 in New York that Korean officials have met with U.S. diplomats for "social conversations in neutral places."

"There had been social conversations (with U.S. officials) in neutral places," Ambassador Pak Gil Yon told a news conference less than two weeks after the U.S. State Department issued an order permitting U.S. diplomats to conduct substantive talks with their Korean counterparts.

A UPI report from the United Nations said Pak did not give any details of the contacts, which apparently had taken place at the United Nations.

Korean Officer Tells NNSC about U.S. Violation

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), urged the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) to pay serious attention to the Armistice Agreement violation by the United States.

He said in a letter to the NNSC that the United States has introduced into south Korea huge armed forces for a nuclear warfare for the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, aggravating the situation.

The NNSC is composed of military personnel from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden.

Here is part of the letter dated Mar. 27:

Huge numbers of the U.S. armed forces, participants of the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, moved from their bases in the continental United States, in Asia and Pacific regions to south Korea to be deployed in their operational theatres and frenzied war exercises simulating a real war are now being staged on a full scale.

What attracts our particular attention is that "F-15", "F-16" fighter-bombers equipped with nuclear weapons, "B-52" strategic bombers, nuclear warships such as aircraft-carrier "Ranger", cruiser "Long Beach" and "E-4B", nuclear commanding aircraft, are taking part in the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise.

This clearly demonstrates the character and the dangerous nature of the Team Spirit combined military exercise.

The large-scale nuclear war exercise the U.S. side is conducting against one of the signatory parties to the armistice constitutes a gross violation of the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Korean Armistice Agreement aimed at solving the Korean question in a peaceful way and preventing a recurrence of war, and sub-paragraphs 13 C and D stipulating for the cessation of introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel, weapons and combat equipment.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise being conducted by introducing colossal armed forces into south Korea where more than 40,000 U.S. troops

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Kim Hwan Appointed as Vice Premier

PYONGYANG March 20 (KCNA) – Kim Hwan was appointed as vice premier of the Administration Council in charge of chemical and light industries and Kim Dal Hyon as chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated Mar. 19.

KNA Meets 70th Anniv.

A central meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association organised and led by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Mar. 22 with a large attendance.

Present at the meeting together with the working people in the city were Li Gun Mo, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok, O Guk Ryol, Yon Hyong Muk, Kang Song San and Hong Song Nam, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kye Ung Tae, Chon Byong Ho, Choe Gwang, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Bok Sin and Kang Hui Won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Hwang Jang Yop, Ho Jong Suk, So Gwan Hi and Choe Tae Bok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chang Ju and Kim Hwan, vice premiers of the Administration Council, and Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and others.

Also present were delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Choe Tae Bok made a report at the meeting.

He said: The Korean National Association was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organisation of our country at home and abroad, before and after the March 1 Popular Uprising and a thoroughly anti-imperialist and independent revolutionary organization which set it as its task to carry out the cause of anti-imperialism and national liberation by the Korean people themselves and defend the interests of the working people.

At a historical meeting at which he announced the formation of the Korean National Association on Mar. 23, 1917, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik said that the goal of the KNA was to achieve the independence of the country and build a genuinely civilized state by the entire Korean people themselves by their concerted efforts.

The goal and fighting task of the KNA were a most correct fighting programme which indicated the correct orientation to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in an independent way and lead it to victory on the basis of a profound analysis of the contradictions among the imperialist powers which were growing ever more acute in Asia and of the situation prevailing in those days.

With the formation of the KNA, the Korean people came to have a leading revolutionary organization which would direct the national liberation movement in a uniform way throughout the country by uniting all the anti-Japanese forces into one and a new road opened to powerfully advance the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country by the efforts of the nation itself.

The precious feats of the KNA are the brilliant fruition of the glorious struggle of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who, possessed of the lofty idea of "aim high" advanced the spirit of national independence that the entire nation should fight by its own efforts firmly united as one and conducted energetic activities for its realisation, surmounting all kinds of difficulties and trials.

The noble idea of the KNA to achieve the independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation by the efforts of the nation itself, although it has been successfully translated into practice in the northern half of our Republic, has not been realised completely throughout the country due to territorial division by the outside forces.

In order to settle the problem of the reunification of the country in accordance with the will and demands of the Korean people, the forum of all-nation dialogue must be arranged to represent the general will of the people of all strata.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities truly desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must give up at once the anachronistic anti-communist confrontation racket, new war provocation manoeuvres and fascist suppressive policy,

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Pyongyangites gathered at the People's Palace of Culture on Mar. 22 to mark the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association.

The Second Republic in Guinea after 3 Years

By H.E. Mr. Bengaly Dabo, Guinean ambassador in Japan

Above all, I'd like to extend my hearty thanks to the journal "The People's Korea" for giving me an occasion to express my sentiments on the celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the Second Republic on Apr. 3, 1987.

The importance of this event is indisputable. But I am rather going to tell the readers of the journal of the significance attached to the development program of Guinea contained in the Declaration of President Lansana Conte, dated on Dec. 22, 1985.

During the year 1986, some of the reforms proposed in the Declaration on general policy have been very well implemented, among others:

– Reform of the monetary and banking systems, in particular, the devaluation of the old money, and the creation of the Guinean franc in place of the syli.
– Reorganization of industrial and commercial sectors.
– Reform of education and health.

Apart from the measures relevant to her domestic policy, the Second Republic of Guinea has never stopped working for the reinforcement of her fraternal relations with African nations, in particular, her support for the movement for the liberation of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine.

I'm also happy to confirm that the relationship of sincere cooperation and amity with such countries as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been reaffirmed. The Korean people, under the excellent guidance of the beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, are providing Guinea with their fraternal aid for the construction of small barrages and agriculture. The countries are working hard together in the non-aligned movement for the defense of the interests of the Third World nations and the reinforcement of solidarity among its members in the struggle against foreign domination and the arms race.

Guinea in its part resolutely supports the government of President Kim Il Sung for its tireless efforts to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference. We also support the government of the DPRK for its efforts to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

I'm convinced that the next visit of our President, His Excellency Lansana Conte, to Pyongyang, will strengthen the close ties that our two countries are maintaining so successfully.

I am very much satisfied to see the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan working actively for intensive and close cooperation with the Embassy of Guinea in Tokyo for the causes of friendship, understanding and peace among peoples.

Secretary Kim Jong Il Guiding The Destiny of Man in the Right Way

(Continued from the previous issue)

2. Laws of Shaping Man's Destiny

By establishing the man-centered outlook on social history, the Juche idea threw a new light on the laws of shaping the man's destiny.

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out:

"History develops through the struggle of the masses to transform nature and society. That history develops precisely means that the position and role of the masses as the subject of history are enhanced."

The subject of the socio-historical movement is the masses of the people.

Man develops his independent thinking and creative ability through his uninterrupted struggle to transform nature, society and himself.

Development of independent thinking makes it possible to correctly reckon interests and to set the right fighting goal, and the cultivation of creative ability enables one to transform nature and society as he wishes.

As thought on nature deepens and the creative ability to remake nature increases, man's creative role to transform nature can be enhanced, and thus his position as the master of nature can be elevated, too.

On the other hand, when man's thought on society develops and his ability to transform and manage society grows, his creative role increases in managing and remaking society and his position as the master of society rises.

In other words, only when the popular masses acquire a knowledge of society and capacity to manage and remake it, will they be able to become the masters of society.

Man's power to dominate nature is closely connected with his ability to control society, but they are not the same.

For the masses of the people to become masters of society, it is required above all to establish a social system which will ensure them the position and role as masters of society.

If the masses of the people are to be united organizationally and ideologically, they should have the centre of their unity, the centre of leadership, and follow its organizational and ideological, strategic and tactical guidance.

This unity is the life and soul of the masses of the people.

The centre of unity of the popular masses, centre of leadership, is their supreme brain and heart.

The popular masses, first of all, should seek the centre of their unity and obey its leadership, firmly united around it. Only then can they fulfill their duty as the independent subject of history and carve out their destinies.

It is man that remakes nature and transforms society.

Therefore, in the struggle to shape man's destiny it is important to give precedence to the work of remoulding man to make him a powerful being.

In the course of a long-drawn struggle, our Danish people have accumulated knowledge about nature and society and fostered their power to transform them, realized which road to follow to attain happiness and prosperity.

Our people have already produced great material and cultural wealth and created good conditions for enjoying an independent and creative life.

If our people are to lead a worthy and happy life as masters of nature and society, they should first of all fulfill their role with the awareness of being masters of the world and their own destinies, in accordance with the laws governing the shaping of the destinies of people.

By elucidating the laws of shaping the destinies of people the Juche idea instils in our people hopes for the bright future and confidence in victory.

3. Ways of Shaping Man's Destiny

Since the masses of people are the main agency in shaping their own destiny, the fundamental way of carving it out is for them to adhere firmly to their position as its master and fulfil their duty and role as such.

This guiding principle is precisely the principle for establishing Juche.

The independent stand is the stand of being the master of destiny.

Since they are the masters of their own destiny, the popular masses should adhere to their position as masters before anything else.

If the popular masses themselves lack the consciousness that they are the masters of their own destiny and the readiness to hew out their own destiny responsibly, the struggle to hew out their destiny cannot take place, and it is unthinkable for them to shape their destiny.

Therefore, to carve out their own destiny, the masses of the people should proceed from an independent stand.

The independent stand means that the popular masses carve out their own destinies responsibly with the firm consciousness of being the masters of their destinies through their own efforts, not on instructions from others.

It demands that one resolutely reject the idea of dependence on foreign forces and servile flunkeyist ideas, firmly defend the independent interests of the popular masses and solve all problems responsibly on the principle of self-reliance with faith in one's own strength.

Firm adherence to the independent stand makes it possible to steadily oppose domination, subordination, invasion and plunder which trample on the principle of Chajusong of the people internally, and externally and to defend

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Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (4)

(Continued from No. 1,327 issue of The People's Korea)

Skipping over One Grade

It was the first day for the dear leader in the Mangyongdae School for the Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries.

The teacher who had the honour of taking charge of the class in which the dear leader was enrolled told his pupils that in the natural order of things he should have been in the third grade, but he was such a brilliant student that he skipped over to the fourth grade, and added that they should help and learn from one another in their studies.

The dear leader who was so simple and modest glanced round at the class amiably and asked them at large to help him well in future. Then he went and took his seat. The pupils who were going to take the first lesson with him were all filled with joy.

It was an arithmetic lesson. The teacher asked the pupils to work out for themselves the exercises of the textbook the numbers of which he indicated.

The boy who was sitting beside the dear leader began to work out the problems. He solved some of them quite easily, but was unable to solve the other problems. He looked around at the other children. They also seemed perplexed, they were racking their brains. It looked like the problems were too difficult.

The boy now cast a glance at the dear leader. The latter was sitting calmly, his pencil lying beside the exercise book. "Perhaps he also finds some of them too difficult," the boy thought and again grappled with the problems.

Before long the teacher looked round at the class and asked whoever had finished the sums to raise his hand. But no one responded, all sat with lowered heads. They did all the sums but one or two which were too difficult.

The teacher told the children that there was still time and so they should go about them coolly by using their heads. Then he approached the dear leader and asked him quietly if there was any problem he could not work out. The dear leader stood up with a smile and showed his exercise book politely to the teacher. Taking a look into it, the teacher opened his eyes wide with surprise. The pupils gazed at them, wondering what the matter was.

The teacher quietly stepped towards his desk with the exercise book of the dear leader in his hand. Then he opened and showed it to the class, telling them that the dear leader had done all the sums and even two more. All the pupils gazed at the dear leader in admiration. They could not but be surprised that he had worked out the difficult exercises in a short time which they could not do even by racking their brains for nearly half an hour. Their admiration knew no bounds at the fact that he had solved the problems so easily although he had just bypassed a grade.

He Made the Korean Map

In order to become an ardent patriot, you must have a good knowledge of the motherland where you were born and have grown up. Only when you know well beautiful nature of your country and its brilliant history, its greatness and its strength will you prize it and have a strong resolve to live in it for ever.

From childhood the dear leader showed an exceptionally intense attachment to and an ardent love for his country. During the severe war when this land of 3,000 *ri* was enveloped in frames, he always studied thinking of the motherland.

One day, during a geography lesson, many teachers including the members of the instruction department came into the classroom where the dear leader was studying in order to see how the class was taught. The atmosphere in the classroom became tense.

The teacher began the lesson by saying that they would go over what they had learned in the previous lesson, and asked if anybody could draw a Korean map on the blackboard and explain it specifying its rivers, mountains and plains. But there was no pupil who stood up readily. The teacher repeated the request, but no one responded.

As there was no help, the teacher named a boy. The boy went out to the blackboard with reluctance, but he stood there diffidently for a while, before at last, unable to return to his seat without doing what he was asked to do, he drew a map as he remembered it. But the map was clumsily drawn. Although the outline of Korea was described well, its mountains and rivers were not correctly put in their locations.

At this moment the dear leader stood up quietly and said he would like to have a try. The teacher's face lit up immediately. Coming out to the blackboard, the dear leader stood for a moment sizing up the height of the blackboard and then drew out a large outline of Korea splendidly with a dash of chalk. Then, after marking Mt. Paekdu with a triangular sign, he described mountains and rivers unhesitatingly.

The pupils and teachers uttered voices in admiration. The map was so exactly drawn.

Pointing at the map he had drawn, the dear leader explained:

"This country is the most beautiful and the best country to live in in the world. That is why people call this country a 3,000-*ri* land of beautiful scenery. This land has many scenic mountains, limpid rivers, fertile plains."

Beginning with Mt. Paekdu, the revolutionary sanctuary, where the great leader had waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he gave an account of Korea's well-known mountains and mountain ranges, rivers and plains one by one. Then, in a somewhat excited voice he said emphatically: The US imperialists began to invade this beautiful country blessed with rich material resources already 100 years ago with the object of subjugating it. This time they came attacking us even by mobilizing the armed forces of their satellites. But they will never be able to take this country.

In the afternoon the next day, when school was over, the children went out to the playground to have a football match. When they were forming themselves into groups, they found the dear leader was not around. He was nowhere, either in the classroom or in the hostel. The children searched around for him and, unexpectedly, found him around a corner of the school building.

There was a mound of sand brought there to lay a wrestling ground, and the dear leader was spreading it out evenly. The children asked him to play a football match with them that day, putting off the making of the wrestling ground.

But he smiled and kept spreading out the sand. Then he began to draw lines on it with a stick. Soon they saw a map of Korea described by him.

The dear leader drew a map of Korea the size of a blackboard on the sand and asked his classmates to scoop sand from outside into the line of the map. They did as they were asked to. Now the dear leader made Mt. Paekdu of sand and, with this as the starting point, modelled mountain ranges and famous mountains, large rivers and plains. He drew a big star on the bank of the River Taedong and wrote "Pyongyang" beside it.

Thinking of the day before when they had broken into a cold sweat unable to draw a map of their own country properly in the presence of many teachers, all the children carefully studied the map on the sand.

The dear leader looked round at the children. It seemed all the class was present. We should become well-versed in our country's topography quickly even with the help of a sand map, he told them. Is it permissible for us not to be able to describe the mountains and rivers of our beautiful country? At

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Songchon Barrage Commissioned

A view of the newly built Songchon Barrage

The Songchon Barrage, the fifth one on the River Taedong of Korea, has been built and commissioned.

The barrage built by the People's Army soldiers participating in peaceful construction is a comprehensive and modern one with a lock capable of passing big and small ships, a bridge with a broad motor way, power station, fish route, etc.

With the construction of the Songchon Barrage following the West Sea, Mirim, Ponghwa and Sunchon barrages, a ship route has opened from Nampo up to Sunchon and a new man-made reservoir made its appearance to breed fish on a large scale and ensure a larger quantity of irrigation water for increased production of grain in the nearby rural villages.

And the barrage power station will supply various domains of the national economy with much electricity.

The commissioning ceremony of the barrage was held on the spot on Mar. 11.

EDITORIAL

U.S.'s Sincere Response to DPRK's Statement Expected

The spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Minister on Mar. 19 published a statement welcoming the decision of the U.S. State Department to allow its diplomats to conduct discussions with DPRK officials, and said that the DPRK is ready to respond to it with sincerity.

Less than two weeks after the U.S. State Department published the order, UPI reported on Mar. 20 that DPRK officials met some U.S. diplomats in a "neutral place" which apparently referred to the United Nations.

The statement which welcomes this recent shift in U.S. policy toward the DPRK and the following contact between DPRK and U.S. officials are another evidence that something vital to the solution of the Korean problem has taken place.

Actually, the DPRK statement on the U.S. offer is strongly supported at home and abroad as it reflects the desire of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving countries longing for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As is well known, the DPRK government has been proposing to hold Korea-U.S. talks and tripartite talks between the DPRK and the U.S. including south Korea in an effort to solve the Korean problem peacefully. At the same time, Pyongyang proposed to Seoul to hold north-south high-level political and military talks to ease political and military tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. government, however, has not yet responded to it with sincerity. Moreover, it enforced the massive joint military exercise Team Spirit 87, which is a "nuclear test war" regarding the DPRK and other socialist countries as enemies, and thus has created an intense atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula.

As a result of that, there exist two tendencies – a growing tendency for peace talks and the danger of a sudden outbreak of war.

Under these circumstances, it is appreciated so far that Washington has taken a step to ease tension with Pyongyang, even though in a limited range. It is also worthy of attention that the DPRK statement expressed a positive attitude, saying, "We are ready to approach and have conversations with United States officials without imposing any restrictions on places, formalities or levels."

What the U.S. government has to do now is to respond to it with sincerity without any misinterpretation or distortion of the official statement of Pyongyang.

Especially, Washington should not plot to perpetuate the division of Korea into north and south by promoting schemes like "cross recognition" and "two Koreas."

The world is watching the U.S. attitude with keen attention.

DPRK Papers Attack Team Spirit 87

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the ruling WPK, and Minju Choson, the government's organ, have carried on a campaign against the on-going Team Spirit 87 war game as a "rehearsal for making preparations to launch offensive operation against the DPRK." They sharply accuse Washington and Seoul of aggravating military tension on the peninsula and of leading the situation to the brink of war. Here are summaries of the recent commentaries appeared in the two papers.

On E-4-B Aircraft's Participation

Pointing to the fact that the U.S. let the "E-4B" plane called "aerial nuclear war command" participate in the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises, Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 21 in a signed commentary says:

The first participation of the "E-4B" plane in Team Spirit 87 patently proves that this rehearsal is not only for making preparations to launch offensive operation against the DPRK but is a preliminary war and nuclear test war to make preparations for a global thermonuclear war.

Through this nuclear war rehearsal the U.S. tries to increase the operational capacity to launch a nuclear war against the DPRK, the eastern outpost of socialism, and other socialist countries through "quick deployment" of their huge ground, naval and air forces in south Korea and its vicinity from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific and Asia and perfect the joint operation of the U.S. - Japan - south Korea military alliance. In other words, the Team Spirit joint military exercises are a thermonuclear war rehearsal stemming from the U.S. line of war against socialism. Herein lies the great danger of the exercises.

Hence, the exercises are not only a vicious challenge but also a gravest threat to the Korean people and all the socialist countries.

Minju Choson in a signed commentary notes the same day that the U.S. mobilisation of the "E-4B" plane and other top-level means of commanding nuclear war in the on-going joint exercises is aimed to make allout nuclear war preparations to deal a "first nuclear strike" at the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries.

A firing crew from the U.S. 25th Infantry Division practices firing a nuclear-capable 155 mm howitzer in the mid-western frontline area on Mar. 23 as part of Team Spirit 87. (Korea Herald, Mar. 24)

On Offensive Nature

The Team Spirit joint military exercises are very adventurous and provocative, aggressive military exercises and offensive operational exercises for mounting a "forestalling attack" on the DPRK.

Military critic Mun Ju Ho says this in a commentary contributed to Minju Choson on Mar. 17 under the title "Not Defensive But Offensive Exercises".

Each time they held the Team Spirit joint military exercises the U.S. and the south Korean authorities advertised that they are an "annual occurrence" and "defensive training", the military critic notes, and says: This is a foolish trick to veil the aggressive and offensive nature of the military exercises and a despicable ruse to mislead world public opinion.

The offensive nature of the Team Spirit joint military exercises is to be seen clearly first of all in the provocative slogans put up by them.

Their slogans put up in the Team Spirit joint military exercises "See deeply and strike deeply" and "Let us win through the win-the-war-quick operation" have nothing to do with defence. They are provocative slogans which can be put up only by those with an offensive ambition.

The aggressive and offensive nature of the Team Spirit joint military exercises can also be seen fully in choosing the theatre of the exercises.

The landing operation exercise is held at an area closely similar to the coast of the DPRK and the river-crossing operational exercise is held in such a way as to cross the South Han River and attack the opposite side. This shows with increasing clarity that the Team Spirit war rehearsal is an offensive one.

Furthermore, most of the U.S. aggression forces hurled into the military exercises are those who have undergone cold-endurance exercise in Alaska and Hokkaido of Japan and have been taught even Korean language. This clearly tells what is the purpose of the military exercises.

The offensive nature of the Team Spirit joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Koreans is brought into bolder relief by the armed forces mobilized in the rehearsal and its duration.

In setting the period of the exercises from the thaw to spring and choosing the site of cold endurance exercise in Alaska the U.S. seeks not to repeat the bitter defeat they sustained in the battle on the Lake Changjin and other winter battles during the past Korean War.

The content and method of the Team Spirit joint military exercises also clearly show the offensive nature of the exercises.

The early Team Spirit joint military exercises were only offensive exercises of separate units of different arms and services. But now they have been expanded into an allout military rehearsal against the DPRK involving units of different arms and services and special units.

The aggressive and offensive nature of the Team Spirit joint military exercises has become all the more salient in the military equipment mobilized in the exercises.

Facts patently show that in view of their nature, scope, content and form, composition of armed forces and military equipment the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Koreans are by no means "defensive exercises" or "annual occurrence" but extremely adventurous and offensive military exercises and a desperate nuclear test war for invading the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries without declaring war at any moment, while wearing the deceptive mask of "defence".

Clergymen and Students Take Actions Against Dictatorship

Some 300 angry Christians on Mar. 22 staged an anti-government demonstration in a cordon of police, following prayers attended by some 1,200 believers in Chonju, the provincial capital 170 miles south of Seoul.

The prayer meeting was held in support of a 9-day hunger strike by 40 Presbyterian ministers, which had been waged from Mar. 9 to 17 to protest against a seven-year sentence imposed upon Kang Hui Nam, a dissident minister, on charges of violating the ill-famed "National Security Law."

In a resolution adopted at the Christian rally in the Sunggwang Church, strictly sealed off by some 500 riot police, the attendants also expressed their firm resolve to crush Chun-led Democratic Justice Party's plan for a "parliamentary cabinet system" aimed at Chun's longer-term office.

The four-point Christian resolution calls for opposition to the military dictatorship and fight for a direct presidential election system; opposition to the foreign forces that back the dictatorship; and unity of all the democratic forces to put an end to the military rule.

Some 300 Christians, mostly youth, took to the street to break through the police encirclement, and marched toward the ruling DJP branch office in Chonju, chanting anti-government slogans such as "Down with the military dictatorship!" and "Against police torture and violence!"

Fierce clashes are reported to have erupted when riot police violently kicked and punched the demonstrators to disperse them and 40 people including a minister were taken away by police in the melee.

The 9-day fast at the Chonju Catholic Center from Mar. 9 was staged in protest against police violence in which they fired teargas and used force to disperse about 200 ministers and laymen who attempted to enter the Chonju District Court where minister Kang was being tried.

As many as 40 people were injured, some seriously enough to be hospitalized, in the gory crackdown by the police force, the Church side said.

Kang last fall allegedly criticised the dictatorial regime and mentioned the reunification offer of the DPRK, but the protesting clergymen claimed that the authorities had attempted to trump up the charge.

Four opposition New Korea Democratic Party legislators from the Chonju district said in a statement that the police had prevented the church people from entering the courtroom during Kang's trial for fear that the truth about his case might be revealed.

They demanded that the home minister and the national police director apologize for the police brutality and that the unjust trial be called off as soon as possible.

A statement by churchmen, foreign reports from Seoul said, charged police with continuing violence despite the nationwide condemnation of police violence and torture following the death of Pak Chong Chol by police torture.

Some 1,000 Students Hold Anti-Chun Demonstration

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 students from 16 universities in the Seoul and Inchon areas got together on Mar. 20 to stage a joint anti-government demonstration at the Seoul National University campus, for the first time since a new semester began in early March.

The students, who assembled at the campus of the prestigeous university to found a "National Democratic Student Federation in the Seoul and Inchon Areas", waged a battle with a riot police squadron by countering the volleys of teargas grenades with stones, as a total of 2,500 combat police and plainclothesmen entered the campus to crush the rally, according to the leading south Korean daily Dong-A Ilbo.

The students reportedly said at the rally: "We demand that parliamentary session to proclaim a new constitution be held to reject a constitutional revision under the fascist rule and to found a Democratic Popular Republic." They also said that in the present

(Continued on page 5)

Some 1,000 students who gathered at the prestigeous Seoul National University from 16 universities in Seoul and Inchon fiercely clash with more than 1,500 riot police mobilized to crush the Mar. 20 campus rally. (Dong-A Ilbo, Mar. 21)

Seoul Blamed for Financially Backing Nicaraguan Rebels

PYONGYANG Mar. 19 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today denounce the south Korean puppets for having illegally supplied Contras with not a small amount of money to purchase weapons through a foreign bank at the demand of the present U.S. administration.

According to a foreign publication, Singlaub, chief of the U.S. branch of the "World Anti-Communist League", on the instructions of the U.S. National Security Council, has secretly visited south Korea repeatedly and instructed the puppets to supply Contras with secret fund.

In a signed commentary titled "Hand in Glove with the Counter-Revolutionary Bandits" Rodong Sinmun notes that the south Korean puppets who have never failed to involve themselves in the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the peoples of the Third World, non-aligned countries donated a sizable amount of money to Contras to become the enemy of the Nicaraguan people. It says:

With this the south Korean puppets revealed once again in all nakedness that they are a vicious wrecker of the just cause of the Third World peoples and a heinous servant of the U.S. imperialists in executing their policy of aggression and war.

The south Korean peppets are the U.S. imperialists' despicable colonial stooges who are not worthy of being a companion of the national independent states. A signed commentary of Minju Choson says that the secret offering of fund to the Somoza bandits clearly shows once again that the south Korean puppets are out-and-out colonial lackeys of U.S. imperialism and dirty human rubbish who stoop to lick the sole the master's foot if demanded by him.

**Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Minju Choson the organ of the DPRK government.*

Magazine Discloses Seoul's Involvement in Contra Scandal

Here are excerpts from Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 19, 1987), Hong Kong-based weekly, on the report, on Feb. 26, of the Tower Commission on the Iran-Contra scandal, which "provides the first hard evidence" that the Seoul regime has funded the Nicaraguan rebels:

The recently released report of the Tower Commission on the Iran/Contra scandal provides the first hard evidence that in order to back its "struggle for democracy" in Nicaragua the Reagan administration tapped the resources of its not-so-democratic Asian friends.

In addition to Brunei, whose US$10 million contribution to the Contras had been revealed earlier, Taiwan and South Korea between them appear to have donated up to US$10 million of US$32 million given by private sources worldwide over a nine-month period to finance the implementation of the "Reagan doctrine" in Central America.

While officials of the two countries refused to comment, an Asian diplomatic source close to both said that the Reagan administration had put Taiwan and South Korea in an embarrassing position by soliciting contributions. Although contacts were made by private individuals, it was made clear they would be doing something dear to US President Reagan's heart.

The revelations are unlikely to produce any direct impact on their relations with Washington. However, the serious damage to Reagan's credibility and his weakened position vis-à-vis an increasingly protectionist congress as a result of the arms scandal could be bad news for major trading partners of the US in Asia.

The special commission led by Republican senator and Reagan supporter John Tower, which the president had set up to investigate the National Security Council's (NSC) involvement in arms sales to Iran and diversion of sales proceeds to the Contras, unearthed the documents showing the Asian connection.

While, for the sake of avoiding embarrassment, the names of the countries have been deleted from the published report, the allusion to Taiwan, nevertheless, is transparent. And well-placed administration sources told the REVIEW that the second unnamed country is South Korea.

The effort to secure private funds for the Contras began in the spring of 1984 when the US Congress refused to provide covert CIA aid to the movement. As a result of secret lobbying efforts undertaken by NSC staffers and a small band of anti-communist activists including former US military officials, the Contras received US$32 million from private donors between July 1984 and March 1985.

Earlier, congressional investigators found that around US$20 million of the private donations had come from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd. Sources said that part or possibly most of the remaining US$12 million came from Taiwan and South Korea.

The Tower Commission report quotes a 6 February 1985 memo from former NSC official Col. Oliver North to the then NSC chief Robert McFarlane saying that as a result of efforts by retired US Maj.-Gen. John Singlaub to "raise funds for the Contras in Asia," the Taipei and Seoul governments had offered to help. Singlaub served terms in South Korea as CIA deputy station chief and commander of the US forces.

The memo said: "Singlaub will be here to see me tomorrow. With your permission, I will ask him to approach [X] at [country deleted] Interest Section and [Y] at the [country deleted] Embassy urging that they proceed with their offer. Singlaub would then put Calero in direct contact with each of these officers. No White House/NSC solicitation would be made. Nor would Singlaub indicate any US Government endorsement whatsoever."

Administration sources told the REVIEW that the "Interest Section" mentioned in the memo was Taiwan's Coordination Council for North America and that the embassy was that of South Korea. The Tower report said it was not known if McFarlane ever endorsed this plan "but the Contras eventually received funds from both foreign governments."

Officials of these missions refused to comment in any way about the report but the Asian diplomatic source close to both Taiwan and South Korea said that the private solicitations had embarrassed Taipei and Seoul.

"They knew very well that it was going against the will of the congress but they felt obligated to put up the money in order not to disappoint Reagan," the source said. Also there were other economic and ideological factors. Taiwan and South Korea, both of whom have huge trade surpluses with the US and were the object of protectionist moves by the congress, may have felt the need to be in the good books of the administration.

Taiwan, fighting to prevent shrinkage of its diplomatic recognition and presence in the world, has additional reasons to be interested in the anti-communist cause in Central America. All the Central American countries with the exception of Nicaragua maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan. According to the administration sources, three of these – Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador – have close military ties with Taiwan.

They regularly send their officer for training at the Political Warfare Cadres Academy in Peitou, near Taipei. The World Anti-Communist League (WACL) founded in 1966 through a South Korean and Taiwan initiative to combat "communist aggression and subversion" worldwide, is reportedly the principal recruiting agent for trainees in the academy.

REVIEW sources in Taipei said Singlaub, the president of the American chapter of the WACL, has long maintained close ties with the more conservative elements in Taiwan's Kuomintang.

Unconfirmed reports have been circulating since 1984 that the Taipei WACL had channelled funds to the Contras. Singlaub seems to have found both natural allies and a spontaneous source of support in Taiwan and South Korea as he hunted for funds on behalf of Reagan's NSC. His last public visit to Taipei came in July 1986 when he was a participant in the WACL-sponsored Captive Nations Week activities.

Diplomatic sources say they are aware the Americans "went around with a begging bowl," apparently through unofficial contacts. Although the sources had no further information on who made the request, one said: "I wouldn't be surprised if the [South] Koreans responded in some way."

While the Asian connection with the Iran/Contra scandal has brought some embarrassment to the governments concerned, the question congressmen are raising is not why Brunei, Taiwan or South Korea made the contributions but whether the NSC and the State Department violated US laws in soliciting them.

However, there could be other repercussions of the Iran/Contra scandal for Asian governments. A weakened presidency will be less able to prevent harsh trade measures against countries like Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

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political situation of conflict and struggle, no compromise could be made between the popular masses, true master of the society, and the fascists.

Prior to the campus rally as many as 151 students, who gathered from 15 universities, were attached by some 500 plainclothesmen who had been previously dispatched to the campus.

In the leaflets distributed on the campus, the students said, "Constitutional revision under fascism can not but be a fraudulent and reactionary one" and contended that complete political freedom of the popular masses can be achieved only through resolute struggle against the dictatorial regime.

Among the slogans chanted by the demonstrating students, Japanese correspondents in Seoul said, were "Let us drive out the U.S. imperialists!" and "Down with the anti-democratic murderous regime!"

Brief News From Seoul

Courts Used to Silence Opposition

In a trial in Seoul on Mar. 19, the prosecution demanded three-year and two-and-a-half-year prison terms for Chan Jong and Cho Sun Hyon, legislators of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Their charges were "instigating campus unrest". In actuality, they were arrested for shouting anti-government slogans at the gate of Korea University. The arrests were made by riot police in September 1985 as the two legislators were on their way to a rally that they had been invited to by students.

"We no longer agree with this trial. It's influenced by unseen hands," commented defense attorneys as they stalked out of the courtroom.

If the two lawmakers are eventually convicted by the Supreme Court, they will be "disqualified" from running for parliament and immediately expelled from their seats.

Meanwhile, at a hearing at the appeals court in Seoul on Mar. 21, three years imprisonment was called for Ms. Kwon, 24, who was sexually abused during a police investigation. Her charges are "forgery of residence cards for obtaining employment".

Last July when it became known that she had been sexually molested by police, there was a public outcry against the Chun regime with a vast array of massive anti-government demonstrations.

Defending lawyers advocated that her forgery should be viewed as a pure act to share in the distress of the working masses.

She was sentenced to 18 months in jail by the lower court, which the defense and prosecution both appealed against.

Tough Anti-AIDS Bill Drawn Up

The ministry of health and social affairs on Mar. 20 unveiled draft anti-AIDS legislation containing tougher measures against those considered to have spread the infectious disease.

The bill features a maximum penalty of two years in prison or 12,350 U.S. dollars fine.

It also calls for limits on the movement and occupational activities of those infected with AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Foreigners planning to enter south Korea on a long term basis will be required to state that they are free of the AIDS virus, and those residing there will be deported if they test positive for AIDS antibodies.

"There has never been a precedent concerning the imposition of jail sentences for patients who spread an infectious disease." commented the Japanese Mainichi Shimbun (Mar. 22).

In addition to the death of an AIDS infected Korean last February, there are said to be six Koreans who have proved positive in blood tests to detect the disease. However, the authorities believe that only three of them are carriers.

U.S. Congressman Hits Out at Chun

"The practices of President Chun's regime in south Korea have not (improved). In many ways, human rights abuses and violations of civil and political liberties have worsened," U.S. Congressman Edward F. Feighan, a Democrat, told the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs on Mar. 18. This was reported by The Associated Press.

"The Chun government has increased its use of political imprisonment, torture and beatings of people whose only crime was expressing their political beliefs," he added.

Chongryun Raps Bill on Amendment to Alien Registration Law

Ha Chang Ok, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), in his press statement dated Mar. 13 strongly demanded that the Japanese government withdraw the "bill on partial amendments to the Alien Registration Law" and fundamentally revise the act in the direction of respecting the principles of international law, such as the international human rights and the elementary human rights of Koreans in Japan.

The "bill on amendment " to this act ignores the unanimous demand of the Koreans in Japan for the abolition of the finger-print system, the system of carrying "alien registration cards" at all times and the system of penalty stipulated in the present "Alien Registration Law," he said, and added:

It is seeking instead to intensify supervision and control against them.

Noting that the "bill on amendment " stipulates that finger printing can be forced any time, he said, this, in fact, is a revelation of the intention to treat Korean residents in Japan as if they were criminals.

He said it is entirely unreasonable for the Japanese authorities to decide to submit to the Diet the "bill on amendment " to the present "Alien Registration Law," in disregard of denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad.

Korean Businessman Dies While under Tax Investigation

So Jong Gyo, a Korean brassware dealer in Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, died, while he was under investigation at the Osaka National Tax Administration Bureau of Japan.

An inspector of the bureau called So out on Mar. 9 under the pretext of "tax investigation" and threatened him repeatedly with a ban on his trade.

Shocked by this, So died of cerebral hemorrhage during the interrogation.

Representatives of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists went to the National Tax Administration Bureau with his bereaved family and made a strong protest against the authorities concerned on Mar. 12.

That day they called a press conference at the Himeji City Hall, where they exposed the truth of the incident and denounced the tax bureau authorities.

(Continued from page 2)

On Secretary's Thesis

freedom, equality, independence, sovereignty and the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

What is important in maintaining the independent stand is that the people of each country have their guiding ideology, independently solve all their problems according to their own conviction and judgment, build up their own government to thoroughly defend their interests and fully guarantee democracy internally and maintain the independent principle of opposing aggression and subordination and defending the dignity and independence of the nation externally.

The independent stand requires building an independent national economy which is not dependent on others not only politically but economically, caters to the interest of one's people and develops on the basis of their efforts and resources, and maintaining in the military sphere, too, the policy of defending one's country with one's own strength without relying on foreign forces.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence represent precisely the basic line of revolution and construction which embodies the independent stand.

To maintain a creative stand is the fundamental method to be applied in enhancing to the maximum the role of the popular masses who are responsible for shaping their own destinies.

The destinies of the people are carved out through their creative struggle.

If the role of the masses is to be enhanced in shaping their destinies, it is necessary, above all, to enlist their creative enthusiasm to the full and then make a proper use of their inexhaustible strength in conformity with the actual conditions.

The fundamental demand of the creative stand is to solve all problems in a creative way to suit the actual situation by relying on the masses and rousing them to activity.

So, in order to carve out his destiny successfully man should reject all sorts of diagrams and dogmas, and rely on the creative method of settling all problems in conformity with the actual conditions, proceeding from the concrete reality.

The masses of the people hew out their destinies not in the situation where all necessary conditions are provided. They have to pioneer in blazing a rugged path to live and develop themselves as masters of society under the unfavorable conditions with no state power or means of production.

Therefore, if the popular masses are not ideologically awakened or united, they cannot tide over any difficulties ahead and successfully carve out their destinies.

The worse the plight of the popular masses is, the more firmly one should adhere to the progressive ideology in awakening and uniting them ideologically. Only then will progress be made in shaping the destinies of the people.

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KNA's 70th Anniv.

accede without delay to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks advanced by the DPRK and respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The U.S. must clearly realize the firm will of our people to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and deport themselves with discretion, unconditionally discontinue the criminal Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises and promptly withdraw nuclear and all other lethal weapons and aggression forces from south Korea.

Meanwhile, a central seminar marking its 70th birthday was held at the Grand People's Study House on Mar. 23.

Present at the seminar together with social scientists, teachers of party cadres training institutions and universities and officials in the domain of revolutionary sites were Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other personage concerned.

Nat'l Seminar on Medical Science Held in Pyongyang

A national seminar on medical science was held at the Grand People's Study House over Mar. 17-19.

Read out at the seminar were papers titled "The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Original Idea of Introducing the Universal Free Medical Treatment and its Great Vitality," "The Validity of Our Party's Policy of Developing Juche-Based Medical Science and Its Great Vitality," "The Juche-based Prophylactic Policy Advanced by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Its Great Vitality" and "Our Party's Policy of Properly Combining Traditional Korean Medicine with Modern Medicine and Its Great Vitality".

Published at the seminar were many papers explaining successes made by research groups to protect the health of people, prevent diseases and ensure the people's longevity, upholding the public health policy of the WPK.

The participants highly estimated papers which introduced successes made in the researches to prevent the diseases of the heart blood vessel system and cancers, put the traditional Korean medicine on a scientific basis and properly combine the traditional Korean medicine with modern medicine and set forth ways to thoroughly prevent pollution and provide the working people with more safe hygienic environment in their work.

The attention of the attendants was drawn to papers introducing successes in the researches to multiply the assortment of medicines and medical appliances by such means which conforms to the specific conditions of the DPRK by using raw materials abundant in the country and raise their quality and new successes made in basic medicine and medical biology.

Free Medical Service

The angiography room of the Kim Man Yu Hospital in Pyongyang

Complete, universal free medical care is in force in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This means that a most advanced public health system has been established.

On Jan. 20, 1952, when the Korean people were waging a life-and-death struggle against the US, President Kim Il Sung acquainted himself down to details with the actual condition of public health service in the DPRK.

Introduction of free medical care was inconceivable in the difficult war period.

However, the President issued order No. 37 of the Military Commission on July 30, 1950, soon after the war broke out and made sure that those who had been wounded by the air raid and naval bombardment were given medical treatment free of charge.

He also saw to it that the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a resolution on January 21, 1951 to treat the war victims free of charge and to extend its scope.

Even in difficult war days the state increased budgetary outlays for public health. As a result, in 1951 most of the inhabitants requiring medical treatment became able to receive it gratis.

The cabinet decision "On the Introduction of Universal Free Medical Care" was announced on Nov. 13, 1952 on the basis of the thoroughgoing preparations.

It came into effect from Jan. 1, 1953. The free medical care is provided with a legal and material guarantee.

The 4th Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1980 adopted the "Public Health Law of the DPRK". This law brought about the legal confirmation of complete, universal free medical care and provided for its consolidation and development.

The DPRK government directed a great deal of energy to the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of the public health service. The number of therapeutic and preventive establishments increased by 93 times in 1984 as compared with 1945. Under the medical care now in force in the DPRK, everything is free—preventive medical treatment, consultation, medicine, hospitalization, delivery assistance, and so on.

With the improvement of the living standards and public health services the people's average life span reached 74 years, an increase of 36 years as compared with preliberation days.

Successes made in the development of classical and folk remedies

Translation of 12 medical classics including *Hyangyakjipsongbang*, *Uibangryuchui* and *Tonguibogam* came off the press.

A collection of folk remedies totals 46,000. Five thousand of them are used now.

Int'l Wrestling Tourneys

- Korean boy Li Hak Son snatched gold in the 48 kg category and O Gyong Ho silver in the 52 kg category at the 26th "Dan Kolov" International Free-style Wrestling Tournament held in Bulgaria.
- Korean boys Li Jae Sik, Pang Hung Il and Hong Jong Nam captured the titles respectively in the 48 kg, 52 kg and 62 kg categories at the International Friendship Armies Wrestling Championships held in Ulan Bator.

Kangwon Prov., Tourist Centre in DPRK

Kangwon Province situated on the east coast of the central part of the Korean Peninsula is a wonderful tourist centre.

In the province there are many scenic spots and pleasure parks, such as Mt. Kumgang, Songdowon and Samilpo.

Wonsan, the seat of the province, is 200 kilometres from Pyongyang; the two cities are linked by an express highway and railways.

Tourists can enjoy a rest at the famous Songdowon and Tongchon bathing places.

The temperature of the sea water surrounding Korea is 21-26 degrees centigrade and their salt percentage is 33-34 milli-percent in the period from June to October. This is most suitable for seabathing and sun-bathing.

In Songdowon there are a spacious sightseeing district, a bathing district and a beautiful Orient-style park.

There in a green pine tree grove along the sand beach are modern public service establishments and cultural recreation facilities.

After a rest at Songdowon tourists may have a 120 km long excursion by land or water transport to the Lake Sijung, Chongsokjong and Samilpo and then to Mt. Kumgang, the world's renowned scenic spot.

Mt. Kumgang with 12,000 peaks presents a spectacular scene of kaleidoscopic nature, it extends 60 kilometres from the north to the south and 40 kilometres from the east to the west.

High peaks, fantastic rocks, steep cliffs, deep valleys and the well-harmonized magnificent falls, crystal-clear water winding mountain valleys, beautiful ponds and lakes, conspicuous scenery on the beaches and rare grass and trees—all goes well with each other to form a mysterious picture.

A magnificent scene is spread at sunrise with the whole mountain enshrouded in golden light and every peak being silver-edged.

Spring is a good season for Mt. Kumgang when flowers of more than 700 species come into full blossom, giving off a fragrant smell. But all the better is the autumn of Mt. Kumgang which is tinged with autumnal tints and illuminated with moon lights. The looks of the mountain are titanic indeed.

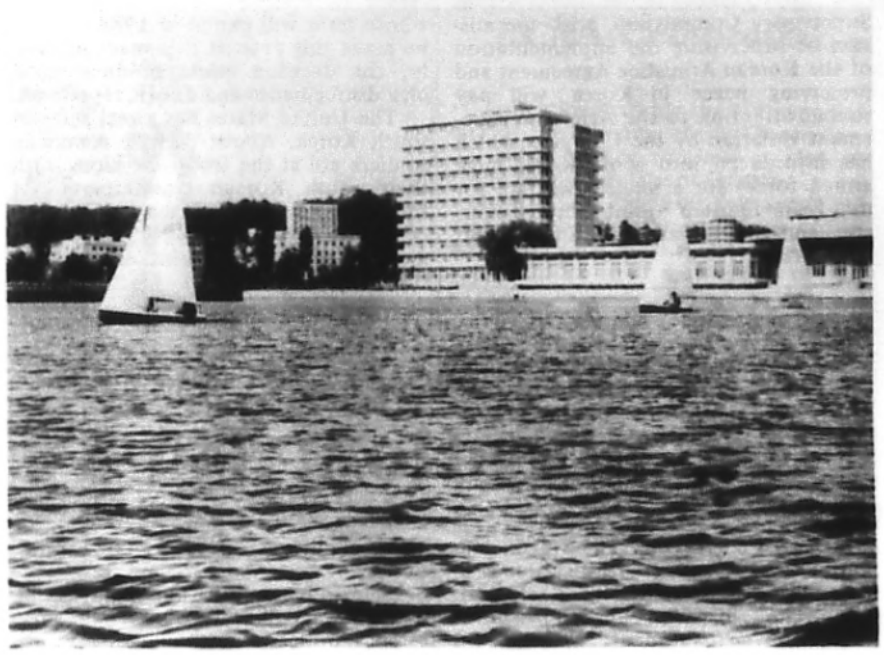
"You can't say about beauty of mountains and rivers before you see Mt. Kumgang"—this is a story told like a legend there where people say an angel alighted time out of mind, attracted by its scenery.

A loop-shaped mountaineering path intersects the areas of the inner Kumgang, outer Kumgang and sea Kumgang of the mountain, where there are Tanpung, Mokran and other restaurants and other service establishments.

Modern international hotels built at Songdowon and Mt. Kumgang fully serve the conveniences of tourists coming to the scenic spots.

Songdowon resort which is located in Wonsan City

Mt. Kumgang



The Wonsan International Hotel

Pyongyang in Spring (At Moran Hill)

(Continued from page 3)

People's Leader

present the staff of the Supreme Headquarters are spending nights in front of the operational map so as to vanquish the foes who have crawled into our land, and our People's Army are fighting a decisive battle shedding blood in obedience to the orders of the General not to yield even an inch of land to the enemy. We must know well this motherland of ours, and to know the motherland we must study geography well. So, today let us review our lesson in Korean geography with this sand map, he asked them kindly.

He went on to give a detailed account, pointing out on the map: This is Height 1211 where Hero Li Su Bok stopped the embrasure of an enemy pillbox with his own chest. Here is Kamak Hill where Hero Kang Ho Yong fought, and that is the height where Hero Han Gye Ryol raised the torchlight of the "My Hill" movement. And over there is Taejon where the Marshal set an example of encirclement in modern warfare. Farther down, there is the River Kum....

All the children looked into the map on the sand with serious eyes. Now the map appeared to them in an entirely new light. Before their eyes not heaps of sand were lying but burning hills were towering, and battlefields were unfolded where fierce close-quarter combats were fought, rivers, mountains, plains, cities and villages appeared which would be remembered for ever in the history of the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people.

Glancing round affectionately at the faces of his classmates, the dear leader said:

"When I close my eyes, I can see vividly the map of this country floating before my eyes and I seem to see the things taking place across the whole of our land."

Listening to these words of great importance, the children realized with deep emotions that to know their country well immediately meant loving it and this was why the dear leader made the sand map to infuse in them a love of their country.

Later on the dear leader together with his classmates made a model of Korean map with mashed paper mixed with paste and encouraged them to have a greater knowledge of the geography of Korea.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

and one million south Korean armymen placed on constant standby alert and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed is the most dangerous military move which can be seen only on the eve of a war.

This inevitably puts us on alert and causes deep apprehension of the Korean people and peaceloving peoples the world over who aspire after ease of tension and peace.

As is known to your commission, our side, with a view to easing tension of the Korean Peninsula, took measures for preventing large-scale military exercises and for sending over 150,000 soldiers from their front areas and posts to socialist construction, proposing that the U.S. side also take measures corresponding to them.

The Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise will lead the present acute military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula to a brink of war, further increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

I hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and preserving peace in Korea, will pay serious attention to the Armistice Agreement violation by the U.S. side, which has introduced into south Korea huge armed forces for a nuclear warfare for the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, and is aggravating the situation to the extreme.

A Decision of Moment for S. Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from the comment contributed by Floyd J. Haskell, a former U.S. senator from Colorado, and Jan H. Kalicki, a professor of political science at Brown University, to The Los Angeles Times in the Mar. 11 issue. Their comment was reprinted by International Herald Tribune on Mar. 18. Haskell is now a trustee of the International Center for Development Policy in Washington and Kalicki is the executive director of the university's Center for Foreign Policy Development.

WASHINGTON—A crucial decision for south Korea—how to choose the successor to President Chun Doo Hwan, whose term will expire in 1988 – must be made this year. If it is made unwisely, the decision could produce riots, civil disobedience and drastic repression.

The United States has a real stake in south Korea. About 37,000 American soldiers are at the front line along with their south Korean counterparts. At their rear, in south Korea, anti-Americanism has been growing. In recent months there have been encouraging signs that U.S. foreign policy is changing, but Secretary of State George Shultz's recent trip to south Korea has blurred these hopes.

Anti-Americanism began to rise in 1980, when the American general in command of the joint forces released a south Korean division under General Chun's command. The general used the division to break up an uprising in the southern city of Kwangju. More than 1,000 people were killed in what is now referred to as the Kwangju massacre. Shortly thereafter, General Chun became president. He has ruled the nation ruthlessly and until recently enjoyed uncritical U.S. support.

The general is scheduled to have office next year. But does leaving office mean giving up power? In February 1985, his democratic opposition drew a majority vote in elections for the Assembly, but, because of peculiarities in the election laws, ended up in a minority position.

Respected south Koreans such as Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan of Seoul fear that government proposals to move toward a parliamentary system are a subterfuge for General Chun and the military autocracy to continue to dominate. No fundamental changes are proposed for a system that rigs the electoral process to guarantee the ruling party a parliamentary majority and, through indirect elections, continued control of the presidency.

To democratic opposition leaders like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the answer is obvious: South Korea should adopt direct presidential elections and parliamentary elections based on one man, one vote.

General Chun appears determined that this will not happen. His rule has become increasingly repressive. In 1983, 250 people were imprisoned for "political" offenses such as possession of forbidden literature. In 1984, 57 were imprisoned; in 1985, 1,300; last year, more than 3,400.

Many responsible south Koreans fear a military crackdown if students, workers and others take to the streets to demand democracy. The result could be a revolutionary spiral that would imperil security and freedom.

Until recently, Washington had avoided any criticism of President Chun. But in November the new U.S. ambassador, James Lilley, pointedly observed that democracy and security were intertwined. Last month Assistant Secretary of State Gaston J. Sigur suggested that good relations with the United States depended on south Korea's adoption of "a more open and legitimate political system."

Three days earlier, 35,000 riot police had broken up a demonstration, arresting 400 people. The demonstration was related to the death of a student, Park Jong Chul, who died while being tortured by the police.

Secretary Shultz said in a statement that the government responded to Mr. Park's death "in an interesting way," and he complimented the government for removing the interior minister. What he did not know or chose to ignore is that the minister was replaced by General Chung Ho Yong, a hard-line military academy classmate of General Chun who is known in south Korea for his participation in the Kwangju massacre.

Time is running out. President Chun's successor must be chosen this year. The Reagan administration should make clear that the United States is committed to south Korea to secure the survival of freedom, not to perpetuate a dictatorship.

Failing this, violence may be inevitable.

Students Aspire after Reunification: Time

EDITOR'S NOTE: "The North and South are one people. Unification is a nationalistic goal, not an ideological one," Time magazine quoted a south Korean university student as saying.

Time also quoted a student leader as saying, "We want to see a change in the constitution and direct election of a President. This is the most important thing to end the crisis in the country."

Here are excerpts from the Mar. 16 story entitled "Descent into Hell."

It was last week that on the appointed day several thousand students gathered in the streets of Seoul to mark the final passage of Park Jong Chul, a 21-year-old student who had died during a police interrogation. What followed was more like a descent into hell.

The students, joined by an assortment of sympathizers, were met by an overwhelming onslaught of force and fury. Some 10,000 shield-bearing policemen, armored in riot helmets, blocked major street corners. As the students marched in remembrance of their slain comrade, the police fired tear-gas grenades into their midst. Thick clouds of blinding fumes soon routed the protesters, sending them gasping and reeling. One band of Buddhist monks were gassed and shoved as they tried to enter their temple. Chanted several gray-robed monks as they were driven back: "Restore democracy! Overthrow the dictatorship!"

That cry has echoed more and more across South Korea in recent months, and more often than not it has been uttered by the country's students, especially the radical hard-liners. On every side, demands are growing that President Chun Doo Hwan reform a regime... In frequent demonstrations university students have demanded an end to dictatorship when Chun, a former general who seized power in 1980, fulfills a pledge to step down next February. The students' aim is nothing less than to bring what they consider democracy to a country that is rapidly becoming an economic power while remaining politically mired in the autocratic traditions of a 5,000-year-old society.

The students and Chun today seem to be on a collision course. The protesters are clear about what they want. "Most Koreans, whether students or not, favor a return to civilian government," says a former council president at Seoul National University who was jailed for 1-1/2 years for organizing a reading circle. "We want to see a change in the consitution and direct election of a President. This is the most important thing to end the crisis in the country."

The election issue is a bitter one in a nation that has not had a democratic change of power since its founding in 1948, and hopes to show the world a peaceful face when it is host to the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Says a student-union president: "The North and South are one people. Unification is a nationalistic goal, not an ideological one." Adds a frequent demonstrator: "Unification of the fatherland is our main goal."

The youths are more open in their attacks on the U.S. They blame Americans for the Allied division of the Korean peninsula after World War II. Their chief complaint, though, is that Washington supports the dictatorial Chun government. "Without getting rid of the foreign influence of the Americans," one protest leader says, "we cannot restore democracy to Korea."

Such views are often spread through radical study groups that have sprung up on every South Korean campus. Dabbling in authors ranging from Lenin to Psychoanalyst Erich Fromm, the groups recruit promising freshmen who know little about politics or political theory and soon acquire a taste for sweeping generalities. "Basically our program stresses freedom, independence and democracy," one member says. Some groups run summer camps that bring youths to the mountains for intensive study. Others encourage students to quit school and take up jobs in factories, where they try to organize workers. While police seek to break up the groups by arresting their leaders, new ones quickly arise to replace those in jail.

The very repressiveness of the Chun government gives radicals a rich soil to thrive in. South Korean students fill a political void that does not exist in some other East Asian countries. Japan, for example, permits dissent and has a vocal opposition that includes the Communist Party, which holds 27 seats in the national parliament, or Diet. But Koreans have no such democratic outlet. Kim Dae Jung, the country's most famous dissident, is barred from all political activity, and has been under frequent house arrest since returning from U.S. exile in 1985. Even left-wing books and pamphlets are officially forbidden.

Koreans have a history of student activism that dates back to 1919, when youths led mass demonstrations against the occupying Japanese. That tradition continued unabated after World War II. In 1960 student protests drove President Syngman Rhee from office after twelve years in power. Demonstrations frequently erupted throughout the 1960s and '70s. A student uprising claimed more than 100 lives in 1980 in the city of Kwangju. More recently, some 1,500 protesters were arrested during last October's unrest at Konkuk University. Many received sentences of up to seven years in prison. By police estimates, students staged nearly 1,700 demonstrations during 1986.

A protester fights riot police in Seoul on Mar. 3 during a commemoration of a SNU student who died while being tortured.

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